

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Republican Jubilee at Springfield—Mr. Lincoln's Policy Foreshadowed.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., a Republican celebration was held at Springfield, Illinois, the home of Mr. Lincoln, pursuant to previous arrangements. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and enlivened by a Wide Awake procession, illuminations, and fireworks.

The procession marched to the residence of Mr. Lincoln, and after repeated hearty cheers for "Honest Old Abe," the President elect made his appearance, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others, who have thought fit, by your votes, to endorse the Republican cause. [Applause.] I rejoice with you in the success which has so far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet, in all our rejoicing, let us neither express nor cherish any harsh feelings toward any citizen by his vote with us. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times remember that all Americans are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Immense applause.] Let me again beg you to accept my thanks, and to excuse me from further speaking at this time.

The procession then marched to the Wigwam, where an immense concourse of people were addressed by Senator Trumbull and several other gentlemen. As Senator Trumbull's speech, under the circumstances, is very reasonably regarded as truly foreshadowing the policy of Mr. Lincoln, we copy it in full from a telegraphic report in the New York Tribune.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of liberty, which, with our rulers, was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found. In view of the recent political triumphs, Illinois Republicans have especial reason for congratulation. In common with their political brethren throughout the Union, they rejoice in the general result, which secures to the country a Republican President, who, we trust and believe, is to bring back the Government to the policy of the fathers, and thereby restore the fraternal feeling which existed between the different sections of the country in the purer and better days of the Republic. In addition, they have the satisfaction of having secured a Republican Legislature, and thereby a Republican United States Senator, and the power to enact the necessary laws to prevent illegal voting, and to give to every part of the State, according to the population, its proportionate share in the legislation of the State. And, more than this, we Illinoisans have especial reason to rejoice in the fact that the standard-bearer in this great political contest, who has led the Republican hosts to victory, is our own fellow citizen, the pure, incorruptible, patriotic, and talented Lincoln, whom the Constitution in all its parts has not a more faithful supporter, nor the Union an abler defender. But, while we rejoice over a victory so complete, let it not be by way of triumph over political opponents, for we are all, by whatever name called, brethren of a common country, and interested alike in so guiding the ship of State through the boisterous waves of these tempestuous times, as to bring it to a haven of peace and safety. Rather let us rejoice over the success of the principles we advocate, the maintenance of which we believe essential to the preservation of our free institutions and the perpetuity of constitutional liberty. Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate, will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated, he will be the President of the country and the whole country, and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights, as the one in which he has received the largest majority; while they by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the Republic will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they know that in doing so no encroachment will be made on the reserved rights of any of the States.

They know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers; that it can do nothing except the authority for the act can be found in the instrument which created it, and that all powers not conferred are reserved to the States, or the people of the States. Hence, when their political opponents have charged them with Abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so, the reply has invariably been, that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and it has therefore no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because, as to that question, they are as foreign to each other as independent Governments. I have labored in and for the Republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs, respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any Administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this, and they would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as extremely fortunate for the peace of the whole country that this point, upon which the Republicans have been so long and so persistently misrepresented, is now to be brought to a practical test, and placed beyond the possibility of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans, that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their political adversaries and to the world, that they are not for interfering with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality or amalgamation, with political demagogues have so often charged them. When this is shown, a reaction will assuredly take place in favor of Republicanism. The mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of Northern men will be respected; and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men from all parts of the country went forth together to battle for a common cause against a common enemy, will be restored.

Disunionists *per se*, of whom, unfortunately, there have been a few in the country for some years, understand this, and are now in hot haste to get out of the Union, precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people that their homes and firesides and lives are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government. With such, "now or never" is the maxim. Hence they seek to inflame the public

mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating some of the Southern States into a position from which they cannot, without dishonor, afterward recede, well knowing if they delay till after the new Administration is inaugurated and tested, it will furnish no cause for their complaints. Secession is an impracticability, or, rather, an impossibility. The Constitution provides no way by which a State may withdraw from the Union—no way for the dissolution of the Government it creates. The General Government interferes but little with the individual rights of the citizen, except for protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and its blessings—not in its exactions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign, their offices remain vacant, and its Legislature declare the State out of the Union, it would amount to little, except to inconvenience the citizens of that State, so long as the State did not interfere with the collection of the revenue on the seaboard. The people of other portions of the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised? Who is it to fight? Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for South Carolina makes no complaint against the present revenue laws. Is she prepared for this—to become the aggressor? The only use I can see for her Minute Men is, that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprising in their midst, which their misrepresentations of purposes may have encouraged. She complains that the fugitive slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true, the whole country knows to be a sham. So far as South Carolina is concerned, she is so situated that no slave can escape from her limits into free States, however much cause the border slave States may have to complain of the escape of their negroes into the free States. It is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves she professes to be preparing to defend herself against encroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy, and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do, and no collision will occur, for no encroachment will be made.

The disunion feeling in the South is, doubtless, greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which for the time appears to have crushed out any manifestation of Union sentiment. But as the cause for this excitement are all imaginary, the election of a Republican President in the constitutional mode certainly affording no excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose that a reaction will soon take place among the Southern people themselves, which will overthrow the disunionists at home. It is a great mistake to class the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some few of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge himself, and his supporters, as a class, are, I doubt not, as sincerely attached to the Union as many of those who, for political purposes, during the recent excited contest, sought to fasten on them the stigma of disunion. Should the conservative and Union men in any particular locality be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina, or any other State, under the lead of Nullifiers and Disunionists, who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the Government, plunge into rebellion, and without cause assail by force of arms the constituted authority of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties, and in all parts of the country; and that will be, that "the Union—it must and shall be preserved," and woe to the traitors who are marshalled against it. Should any Republican inquire what has been gained by the triumph of Republicanism, I answer, much. We have gained a decision of the people in favor of a Pacific Railroad—a Homestead policy—a judicious Tariff—the admission into the Union of Kansas as a free State—a reform in the Financial department of the Government—and more important than all, the Verdict of the People—the source of power, and from whose decision there is no appeal—that the Constitution is not a slavery-extending instrument. No more Dred Scott decisions will now be made. Freeman, both of the North and of the South, will hereafter be protected in all their constitutional rights. The policy of the Government, as of old, will now set in favor of freedom, and not for the supremacy of slavery, as has been the case for the last six years. Freedom hereafter will be the law of the Territories, because the people, in their majesty, have so ordered, and neither Courts nor Congress will be able to thwart their will. When full effect shall have been given to all these great measures of the Republican party, and the prejudices engendered against it in the minds of many, by the artful appeals of demagogues, who have misrepresented its objects, shall have been removed by actual knowledge of its acts, we may expect the bitterness of party spirit to subside, the cry of disunion to be hushed, and the principles of Republicanism to become the permanent policy of the Government, under which it will flourish and prosper, as I trust, forever.

For the National Republican.

AIR.

The atmosphere is a thin, transparent fluid, which surrounds the earth's surface, and which, in virtue of its constituent elements, supports animal life by respiration; it is also necessary to the due exercise of the vegetable functions; it is generally, but erroneously, regarded as invisible; in volume 1 of Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art, that gentleman mechanically demonstrates that air may be seen and felt, and he does not hesitate to admit that it has qualities which entitle it to be classed among material substances. The published experience from philosophy, mathematics, and mechanical sources enables us to determine its properties and qualities. It consists of nitrogen eighty hundredths, oxygen twenty hundredths, in which is blended a small proportion of carbonic acid gas. It requires a cube of thirteen and a quarter feet of air to weigh one pound avoirdupois. The atmosphere extends but fifty miles from the earth's surface; consequently, the mean weight of a column of air one foot square, and of an altitude equal to the height of the atmosphere, is equal to two thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds.

A cubic foot of water weighs sixty two and a half pounds, (or more than eight hundred times the amount of air.) Condense the earth's atmospheric air to the specific gravity of water, and the volume of water thereby obtained would cover the whole earth's surface to the depth of thirty-five feet.

A cubic foot of common soil weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds, (or twice the amount of water.) Condense the earth's atmospheric air to the specific gravity of common soil, and it would give an addition of seventeen and a half feet to the whole earth's surface. In this statement, no addition is made for the difference of radius, in which the outer radius of the air exceeds that of the earth by fifty miles, nor is a reduction made for the rarefaction of the outer limits of the air, which is seldom sufficiently dense at the height of two miles to bear up the clouds. Hence these calculations are not strictly philosophically or mathematically correct, but are intended to be sufficiently

plain and comprehensive to convey to the general reader an idea of a substance which has been proverbially compared to a trifle.

MECHANIC.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowed and contemplated treason, which is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the execution of sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government, that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative precedent; it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That the brand of recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men, liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

DOUGLASS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmative of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable, in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions: First, That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers of a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as will be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

B. B. French, President.
J. J. Coombs, First Vice President.
Martin Buell, Second Vice President.
Lewis Clephane, Secretary.

Woodford Stone, Treasurer.
John Hines, G. H. Plant, Job W. Angus, J. F. Hodgson, James Lynch, G. R. Wilson, and Henry M. Knight, Executive Committee.

Meets at the Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, every Thursday evening.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRD WARD.

OFFICERS.

J. J. Coombs, President.
G. A. Hall, First Vice President.
G. A. Duval, Second Vice President.
J. C. Clary, Secretary.
Martin Buell, Treasurer.

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OFFICERS.

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Dr. Briggleb, First Vice President.
G. Dilli, Second Vice President.
Joseph Gerhard, Secretary.
John Lerch, Treasurer.

Meets at Gerhard's German hall, every night, at eight o'clock.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

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George A. Bassett, First Vice President.
George R. Ruff, Second Vice President.
Charles Sleigh, Recording Secretary.
J. L. Henshaw, Corresponding Secretary.
William Dixon, Financial Secretary.
John Grider, Treasurer.
Meets every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard.

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A. Edson, Second Vice President.
William J. Murtagh, Secretary.
William Hendley, Treasurer.
J. R. Evans, J. Dillon, G. W. Garrett, William Martin, G. H. Larcombe, and G. B. Clark, Executive Committee.
Meets at Island Hall, (third story), corner of Virginia avenue and Sixth street, every Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

WIDE-AWAKES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS.

Lewis Clephane, President.
George H. Plant, Vice President.
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17. They are capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other Sewing Machine, as is proved by the results of our challenge for a trial, which has never been accepted.

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